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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## A WAITING GAME

### Spain Extremely Cautious With Her Fighting Ships.

#### PLANS, BUT NO ACTION

Oregon Safe—Invasion of Cuba—in  
the Philippines—Porto Rico.  
Cable Cutting.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—All news  
regarding the location of Admiral  
Sampson's fleet is kept under lock and  
key at the Navy Department. But  
while this silence is preserved, it is re-  
ported that cipher messages have been  
received today which convey the in-  
formation that while part of Sampson's  
squadron is still guarding the Wind-  
ward passage between Cuba and Hayti,  
it has put out scouts along the north-  
ern coast of Cuba.

The fleet was seen off Cape Mayn,  
the extreme eastern point of Cuba, two  
days ago. At the same time the flying  
squadron has arrived at Key West and  
no doubt is reaching out to form a  
coalition with Sampson. Therefore the  
impressive spectacle is presented  
of thirty or more great American war  
ships within striking distance of Cuba  
or on guard in West India waters  
against any possible northern rush on  
the part of Cervera's fleet.

If the news from Kingston tele-  
graphed to the Navy Department to-  
night is accurate, that the enemy's  
fleet has been sighted off Jamaica,  
northward bound, stirring times are  
due at any moment. It is not unlikely  
that there will be a concerted move-  
ment, that the fleets will divide and  
encircle Cuba, and troops will be rushed  
under their protection to the island.

PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti), May 18.  
—Nothing is known here of the report  
from Plata, San Domingo, to the effect  
that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet, com-  
manded by Admiral Cervera, has ar-  
rived at Porto Rico. The latest news  
which reached Port Au Prince concern-  
ing the Spanish war ships simply  
confirmed the report that they left Cu-  
racao, Dutch West Indies, on Sunday  
afternoon last for an unknown desti-  
nation, after having taken on board  
coal and provisions.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A cable to the  
Sun from Biarritz, France, says: The  
Spanish Navy Department estimates  
that the Spanish fleet will arrive at  
Havana on May 23d, or Tampa on  
May 25th, or New Orleans on May  
26th. If the fleet goes in the direction  
of Bahia to look for the Oregon,  
Marietta and Buffalo, the department  
expects to hear from the vessels on  
May 30th.

Reports emanate from Spanish Gov-  
ernment offices that Spain's approach  
to Gomes and Garcia to induce them to  
ally to the support of the Spanish  
cause are on the eve of success.

#### PORTO RICO—BOMBARDMENT.

ST. THOMAS (Danish West Indies),  
May 18.—Over thirty Porto Rican re-  
fugees, mostly women, with very little  
money arrived here last night on board  
the French steamer Rodriguez. They  
report that the Governor-General of  
Porto Rico has issued a proclamation  
saying that eight soldiers were killed  
and thirty-four were wounded as a re-  
sult of the bombardment of the forts  
at San Juan by a portion of Rear Ad-  
miral Sampson's fleet on May 12th.  
He adds that two guns were dismount-  
ed at Morro Castle, which otherwise  
was very little damaged. He also says  
the other forts were not much hurt.  
In the town one shot, it is alleged,  
penetrated the palace and the corner  
of a powder-house was carried away.  
No school children were killed. The  
transport Alfonso XIII and the Span-  
ish steamer Manueles were damaged  
by the American fire. The Spaniards,  
as usual, claim that they won a vic-  
tory, basing this assertion upon the  
fact that the American warships de-  
parted under fire.

The refugees say the city of San  
Juan is still terrorized, its inhabi-  
tants being in hourly fear of the re-  
appearance of the American fleet and  
a repetition of the bombardment.  
Therefore people are camping in the  
country out of range of the American  
guns.

The Spaniards claim that Freeman  
Hartland, the newspaper correspond-  
ent who was sentenced to nine years  
imprisonment for photographing the  
fortifications of San Juan, was wound-

ed by a shot which struck the town  
hall, but the refugees say he was prob-  
ably shot by the Spaniards.

#### FROM DEWEY.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspon-  
dent at Manila of the Daily Telegraph,  
under date of May 13th, says:

Despite the worries of the blockade,  
the spirits of the Spanish officials are  
well maintained. The vessels of Ad-  
miral Dewey's squadron keep their  
positions and content themselves with  
preventing all supplies from reaching  
the beleaguered city. In addition to  
the Callao the Americans have taken  
some steamers which were making for  
the port, and several coasting vessels.  
Nothing has yet succeeded in running  
the blockade.

Admiral Dewey is credited with a  
desire to capture Spanish steamers  
as his launches have been scouting  
around the coast.

The rebel forces have not yet sum-  
moned up courage enough to attack  
the city. They are in condition to do  
so, but they have confined their efforts  
to ravaging the country outside. The  
foreign residents believe that if the  
city fell into the hands of the rebels  
it would be deplorable.

#### SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE FLEET.

GIBRALTAR, May 18.—The first-  
class battle-ship Pelayo, the armored  
cruisers Emperador Carlos V., Alfonso  
XIII, Victoria and Giralda, the aux-  
iliary cruisers Rapido, Alfonso XII,  
Buenos Ayres and Antonio Lopez, and  
three torpedo-boats now at Cadix are  
ready for sea. They are expected to  
sail for the Philippines before the end  
of this month with 11,000 troops.

LONDON, May 19.—The Paris cor-  
respondent of the Daily Mail says:  
The Spanish ships are fitted up with  
Krupp guns, but they still lack many  
essentials, and cannot, in any circum-  
stances, put to sea within a week.

#### PERHAPS TO RELIEVE PORTO RICO.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A dispatch to  
the Herald from Havana says:  
No one here knows exactly where the  
Spanish fleet is. In official quarters the  
rumor is current that it will leave  
Porto Rico. The popular comment is  
that it has gone to attack one of the  
United States ports.

A special to the World from Mon-  
treal says:

It is learned that Senor Polo, Spain's  
Minister to the United States, has  
arranged by cable for coal for the  
Spanish fleet at St. Pierre Island, south  
of Newfoundland.

#### INVASION OF CUBA.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A special to  
the Times from Washington says:

The plans for the invasion of Cuba  
by the United States forces remain un-  
changed. The elusive performances of  
the Spanish squadron have prevented  
the execution of a part at least of the  
program, but it has been altered in  
no important particular. The determi-  
nation to dispatch to the island as soon  
as practicable an army of not less than  
50,000 men, competent to meet and cope  
with the forces of Blanco, still stands.  
But the time has not yet come when  
it is practicable to do this.

#### DEADLY-CABLE CUTTING.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The fol-  
lowing is the report of American loss  
and damage while cutting Spanish cable  
150 yards from the shore near  
Cienfuegos, Cuba:

"Lieutenant Winslow was wounded  
in the hand; Patrick Regan, private  
marine, was killed; Ernest Sunitzen-  
eich, apprentice, has since died; six  
other men were wounded.

#### ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A cable to  
the Sun from Havana says: Three  
American warships today bombarded  
Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba.  
Only slight damage was done. No de-  
tails of the engagement have been re-  
ceived here. The supposition is that  
Sampson's fleet attempted to cut the  
cable and was fired on by the forts.

#### JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There is  
a clear and definite understanding be-  
tween the United States and Japan,  
both as to the Philippines and Ha-  
waii, and it is not likely to be distur-  
bed by any complications with powers  
in the European concert.

#### SPANIARDS WILL BE MET.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A dispatch  
to the Times from Washington says:  
Admiral Sampson is now, it is said,  
in a position to be regularly and fre-



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

## GLADSTONE GONE

### Greatest Englishman of Age Passes Away.

#### PEACEFUL ENDING OF LIFE

Grandeur of Grand Old Man Accon-  
tuated at the Last—Knew His  
Hour Was at Hand.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A London  
cable to the Sun says: The passing of  
Gladstone is accomplished. It was  
peaceful at the last—peaceful and ma-  
jestic. Death won no victory over the  
greatest Englishman of his time. The  
arch enemy was to him a friend and  
refuge, whose coming he had longed  
for, and whose presence brought only  
infinite solace. His pathetic craving for  
peace, which has wrung the hearts of  
his friends and the nation during the  
bitter weeks of suffering was followed  
by calm and joy at the advent of the  
messenger of release which robbed his  
deathbed of all sadness.

The grandeur of the grand old man,  
say those who saw him during his last  
hours, was calm and sublime as he  
welcomed the final summons. It is a  
simple story, this record of the closing  
hours of a life which, more than any  
other in the century, perhaps, has in-  
fluenced the lives of his fellow coun-  
trymen during two generations. The  
pain, which, though intermittent, was  
most cruelly severe for nearly nine  
months, had gradually subsided for  
three or four weeks past. This was  
due, not so much to the use of mor-  
phine, which was employed more or  
less since January, as to the fact that  
the nerves themselves marvellously ex-  
hausted their capacity for suffering.

Gladstone's amazing vitality for one  
of such advanced age served both to  
prolong and intensify the agony which  
his terrible malady always inflicted. The  
disease was not only malignant, but in-  
volved tuberculosis of the bone, which  
is one of the most painful of afflictions.  
There is no need to dwell upon his for-  
titude and the agony during the dread-  
ful ordeal. The pitiful story is only  
too well known, and none wondered at  
his pathetic yearning for death. His  
physicians felt justified in gradually  
increasing the use of opiates and other  
palliatives until within a fortnight,  
when the destruction and numbering of  
the nerves by the progress of the dis-  
ease made it no longer necessary. Drugs  
were used sparingly during the  
past ten days, the result being that  
Gladstone was conscious and clear  
in mind, except for brief spells of delir-  
ium, due chiefly to weakness.

The failure of his strength was so  
gradual that the doctors thought, even  
Monday, that the sufferer might be  
spared until the close of the month,  
and encouraged the family to believe  
that the end was not imminent, but  
the sudden approach of the great  
change came during the night. His  
rest became fitful, and his remaining  
vitality rapidly declined, and at day-  
break Tuesday it was evident that his  
last hours were at hand. The members  
of the family were summoned, and  
nearly all of them spent the day by  
the bedside of the sufferer.

Gladstone well knew his hour had  
come and plainly the thought brought  
him sweet content. He was conscious  
most of the time, but almost beyond  
the power of speech or motion. The  
great mind was still active, still ver-  
satile. He surprised his watchers at  
midday by murmuring a prayer in the  
French language, with which he was  
perfectly familiar but seldom used in  
the ordinary affairs of life. His vital  
forces continued to diminish and dar-  
ing the afternoon his pulse became al-  
most imperceptible. His breathing  
was but of the faintest and his extren-  
ities became cold from the feeble ac-  
tion of the heart.

There was a slight rally about sun-  
down and the night was passed in a  
natural sleep. During Wednesday there  
was a slow flickering of the vital flame  
and there were occasional intervals  
of semi-consciousness until the end  
came at 5 o'clock this morning.

It is the topic of the hour in Great  
Britain, but abroad the evidences of  
sympathy were almost as universal.  
M. Faure, President of the French Re-  
public, daily inquired and has regu-  
larly received every bulletin. The  
press of Belgium, France, Italy and  
Greece, in a spontaneous outburst re-  
called how many oppressed people  
during Mr. Gladstone's life have of-  
fered hymns of praise for his interven-  
tion in their behalf; while in Madrid,  
even, the prospect of his death has  
caused a twenty-four-hour suspension  
of war animosity against England.

## TO CALL FOR COAL

### Charleston and Trans- ports Will Stop Here.

Men May Land—1,800 Men Aboard  
the City of Peking—Australia  
and Zealandia.

The U. S. S. Charleston sailed from  
San Francisco for Manila, via Hono-  
lulu on the 18th and next day went  
back for repairs to the condensing  
plant. Private advice are to the ef-  
fect that she should reach Honolulu  
by the 25th or 30th.

The Bennington may be relieved in  
about a fortnight by the Alert.

Mrs. Haywood, wife of the United  
States Consul-General here, sends some  
news from San Francisco. She met  
Capt. Gibson, U. S. N., who is to com-  
mand the transport City of Peking.  
The captain said that he would take  
1600 men out to Dewey and that a  
stop would be made in Honolulu to get  
coal and to allow the men a chance  
for a walk on the earth. It was further  
intimated that coal would be required  
here for the City of Sydney, Australia  
and perhaps other troop ships.

An employee of the Pacific Mail  
Agency here said that his company  
had been instructed to loan the Amer-  
ican consul general any quantity of  
coal that might be needed for the ves-  
sels en route to Manila.

The Australia will have about 900  
soldiers aboard and will certainly call  
here.

An officer who will certainly be  
aboard the Philadelphia when that  
ship goes into commission again,  
writes to a Honolulu friend by the Ma-  
riposa: "I expect to see you very  
soon. It is reported that we are to be  
sent to Manila."

The committee of 100 is now going  
ahead with arrangements for recep-  
tion and entertainment of the Boys  
in Blue.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co. have been in-  
formed that possibly the Zealandia  
will be taken over by the United  
States government for an indefinite  
period.

A passenger by the Mariposa said  
that the Oceanic Company at San  
Francisco was booking passengers for  
the Zealandia with the understand-  
ing that they should come to Hono-  
lulu by a Pacific Mail steamer in case  
the United States took over the local  
boat.

#### Lieut. Elliott's Wife.

Lieut. Elliott, navigator, U. S. N.,  
is very well known in Honolulu, hav-  
ing been stationed here many times.  
He left with the Baltimore to join  
Admiral Dewey. Mrs. Elliott has  
volunteered for Red Cross service and  
both the Elliott boys, aged 17 and 21,  
respectively, have enlisted in the  
United States volunteer forces at San  
Francisco. The boys will be here soon  
aboard one of the transports bound  
for Manila.

quently informed of the approach of  
the enemy, and the Spanish Admiral  
is already, or will be, cut off and un-  
able to turn in any direction with  
safety.

#### ALABAMA LAUNCHED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The bat-  
tle-ship Alabama was launched at  
Cramp's shipyard shortly before 1  
o'clock this afternoon. Miss Mary H.  
Bishop, daughter of Senator Morgan  
of Alabama, had the honor of breaking  
the traditional bottle of wine on the  
prow of the big fighter as it slid from  
the ways.

#### OREGON SAFE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—"The Ore-  
gon is safe." In these words Secretary  
of the Navy Long made public the best  
news of the Navy since Dewey's victory.  
It is understood that the report from  
the Oregon came from Barbadoes and  
was received yesterday.

#### HARVARD SAFE.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A dispatch  
from St. Pierre, Martinique, says:  
The cruiser Harvard has suddenly  
sailed from this port. She has not  
been followed by the Spanish torpedo-  
boat destroyer Terror, as the latter is  
still coaling at Port de France.

#### A PERILOUS SHOT.

GIBRALTAR, May 19.—A number  
of British soldiers while out boating  
yesterday attempted to land on Span-  
ish territory, whereupon a sentry fired  
upon them and wounded one man.

#### DEADLY TORNADO.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 19.—Eleven  
people are known to be dead and two  
more badly injured as the result of a  
destructive cyclone which swept over  
Ogle county last night.

#### NOTES.

Police Judge Campbell of San Fran-  
cisco is dead.

The French press is open in its sym-  
pathy with Spain.

Spain has a new Cabinet. Sagasta  
remains and is premier.

A British Cabinet member says the  
war will last two or three years.

Protestant missionaries in the Caro-  
line Islands are said to be in great  
danger.

The "Spreckels' Boys' ticket carried  
in the Hawaiian Commercial Co. elec-  
tion at San Francisco.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the  
following in regard to an old read-  
er of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for  
many years in the employ of the L.  
N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dia-  
rrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—  
am never without it in my family. I  
consider it the best remedy of the kind  
manufactured. I take pleasure in re-  
commending it.' It is a specific for all  
bowel disorders. For sale by all drug-  
gists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,  
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## DEBATE IN HOUSE

## Lower Branch Discusses Revenue and Salary Roll.

## ONE ALLOWANCE IS REDUCED

Pay of Kaili Physician Cut Down.  
Remarks—On Schedule "B" the Attorney General Gives Views.

## SENATE.

Eighty-fourth Day, May 24.

The upper branch of the Legislative Assembly was in Session only eight minutes yesterday morning, but disposed of quite an amount of business. The House did not convene at all, having adjourned over from Monday on account of the Queen's birthday.

There was a favorable report by Senator Lyman from the Public Lands Committee on the Senate bill relating to the dedication of streets privately owned to public use. The act provides that the owner of private land situate in the District of Honolulu desiring to open a street or streets for the use of the public on such land connecting with the street system of said district, shall be incumbent on him to first submit to the Minister of the Interior a chart and description of such proposed street or streets, giving accurately the location, extension, width, nature of construction and finish. The Minister of the Interior is then required to examine the proposed location of such street or streets, and deliver to such applicant his written decision approving or disapproving the same or recommending a modification of the plans therefor. No such street shall be accepted by the Government unless the same is laid out, constructed and finished in accordance with plans approved by the Minister of the Interior, and a deed of conveyance thereof executed and delivered in favor of the Government, and accepted by it. No street opened upon private land in said district shall be considered to be for the use of the public unless both ends thereof communicate with the public system of streets.

Adoption of the following resolution from Senator Holstein ended the Senate proceedings for the day:  
That the 24th day of May, 1898, being Her Britannic Majesty's natal day, the Senate do now adjourn in honor and commemoration thereof.

## SENATE.

Eighty-fifth day, May 25.

Consideration of the opium bill was put off to today and action on the bar-wire fence act postponed to Monday next.

The Senate adopted a committee report which approves of the House resolution for condemnation of Youmans estate, water front property, for wharf purposes.

At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

The Appropriation Bill was brought up for consideration. The first item was "segregation of lepers, pay roll" and, under this, "salary of physician, \$3600.00." Attorney-General Smith spoke of the importance of the work done by Dr. Alvarez at the leper receiving station. His salary, he did not believe, should be reduced. The bacteriological work on leprosy should be continued. Rep. Gear spoke on the matter stating that Dr. Alvarez had a large practice outside of his work at the receiving station where he spent but two or three hours a day. Certainly he should not object to a reduction under the circumstances. Rep. Richards stated that the item under consideration was one he believed should not be reduced. He moved the item pass at \$4800.00. This was lost and the item passed at \$3600.00.

The various items under "Leprosy Settlement, Molokai," were consolidated into one item, "assistants and employees," and passed at \$20,000 instead of \$19,068.00 as recommended by the committee.

Third reading of House Bill 8, relating to income tax, announced. Consideration of this was deferred and Substitute Senate Bill 26 was taken up in its place. Reps. Robertson, Ministers Smith and Damon spoke against the passage of the bill which provides for the striking out of Schedule E. Notwithstanding the forcible remarks made the bill passed second reading by a vote of 7 to 5.

The Attorney-General said:

"There is probably no more difficult subject to approach among the various subjects for legislation than that of taxation. The more one has to do with taxation and legislating upon it, the more the difficulties are apprehended; and I think it is a sound principle of political economy, and the administration of public affairs, that when existing systems meet public requirements fairly well they should not be changed, unless for very good reasons. "The present system which is attacked by the bill now before the House was adopted two years ago and has been in force ever since. Like all new departures in the system of taxation, great opposition was raised to it, and strongly contested actions were brought before the courts, testing every feature of that law; and the construction of the law has been fully and finally declared. The tax payers have become accustomed to its provisions and the revenues of the country have been very material-

ly increased; as reported by the Minister of Finance. It is anticipated, as shown by the Minister of Finance's report and the message of the President at the opening of the Legislature, that it will still more increase the revenues in the future. There has been a substantial increase in the income from that law, which was a very marked departure in some respects from the previous law.

"Now when we have barely become accustomed to that law, it is proposed to start an innovation and branch out into another system of taxation, which I believe is not a sound method of procedure under the circumstances, and not suited to our conditions. We are in a transition state. We all understand the conditions of population, society and business, and our political position at the present time; and to undertake now a radical departure, after so recently making a very great change, seems to me unsound.

"As far as I understand the principle or idea of the income tax, it is theoretically the fairest tax. It has been successfully applied in England and some of the colonies, where conditions are different. In England, with a great population and comparatively a small area, and with a machinery of government unexcelled on the earth, they have been able to carry out the system fairly well. In New Zealand, with a homogeneous population of 700,000 people, with the best of conditions as to education and development of the country, they have carried out the provisions of an income tax successfully. There were great difficulties in instituting it there. With our conditions it would be extremely difficult to carry out such a law and have it work fairly and justly.

"In regard to the policy of the Government in this matter, that has been clearly and distinctly announced, through the message of the President to the Legislature at its opening, which is as follows: 'The operation of the tax law of 1896 produced in the main satisfactory results, and while it gave rise to litigation, it is now more fully understood, and its administration in the future will undoubtedly meet with but little opposition. For this reason, and also on account of a desire that all legislation should follow conservative lines, the Executive have decided not to introduce and new measure for the purpose of increasing the revenues.

"I will in this connection remark upon the matter of the policy of the Executive. It has been stated in this house, and it has been published in the local press, that one of the difficulties of the work in the Legislature at this Session, one reason for the delay in its work, has been on account of the lack of policy on the part of the Government. It seems to me that those statements have been made rather thoughtlessly, and without basis in fact, because in the message of the President the policy of the Government was announced very clearly on the more important matters which are before the country. In the first place, the policy was announced in regard to the political status, with reference to our relations with the United States; next came the matter of public improvements, the policy of the Government in regard to which was clearly stated. Then in regard to education, revenue, consolidation of the public debt, cable communication, forestry, sanitation, and the appropriation bills. On all the main, essential matters for the administration of the Government for the next two years, a clear and definite policy has been announced in the message, the Appropriation Bill and on the floor of both Houses, and is being followed. It seems to the Executive that under existing conditions it would be a mistake to exchange for the present system of taxation a new, untried and experimental system.

"I therefore support most heartily the motion to indefinitely postpone the present bill, which would set us adrift on the sea of experiment."

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:10 o'clock there was still no quorum in the House. Rep. Kaeo moved to adjourn. The Speaker stated that he thought it would be better for the House to adjourn for three months and allow the members to go back to their homes rather than to keep putting off work by the tardiness of members.

House Bill 8, Income Tax Act, was taken up for consideration. Rep. Kahalelo moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 6 to 7. Under suspension of rules Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill 27 relating to the jurisdiction of the First Circuit in certain civil cases. The report recommended the Senate Bill be laid on the table. A substitute bill was presented and read first time by title while the report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Some of the members kept walking out into the hall and frequently there were calls of "no quorum." Rep. Gear evidently became tired of this kind of thing and moved to adjourn. This was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

## No Petroleum Bombs.

None of the stories that come from Spanish sources as to the battle of Manila, says a Washington dispatch in the Baltimore Sun, appear so ridiculous to naval eyes as the statement that Commodore Dewey fired Manila and the Spanish ships by the use of petroleum bombs.

As a matter of fact, there is no such weapon of warfare in the American navy, nor would there be any use for it. The ordinary "service shell" is much more destructive and quite as capable of causing a fire in combustible material as any contrivance based upon the use of petroleum. This is plainly shown by the destruction of

ships through fire caused by service shells during the Japanese-Chinese war.

It was a disclosure of the great danger to men of war thus brought prominently forward that led Secretary Herbert to order reduced to a minimum all the woodwork in American war ships, and to have all the wood fire-proof. The wisdom of Mr. Herbert's course is apparent.

Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Terry of San Francisco who spent a month's honeymoon trip here, returned to their home on the Moana yesterday. Mrs. Terry was a schoolmate of Mrs. J. S. Walker when the latter was in the States.

### THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

### A lady said yesterday:

"I haven't seen any big advertisement of yours, so I don't suppose you have any bargains to offer."

She was right—and she was wrong. We haven't been spending a fortune in the papers—but we ARE selling reliable Furniture just as cheap as it can be bought in the United States, we believe. We never allow ourselves to be undersold for equal values. This lady looked about the store a little—and bought.

We are still carrying out our promise of each week making a special price on some one article. This week

### Handsome Oak Parlor Tables

Will be sold at an inside figure. There is nothing out of the way with these, nor are they "off stock"; they are just exactly what we represent them to be—excellent value—handsome goods.

#### ROLL TOP DESKS (various sizes)

The up-to-date model of convenience, for the business man, confidential clerk, and every one desiring to have their business at their fingers' ends. Old furniture looks like new after it has passed through our hands.

### J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.  
KING & BETHEL STS.

### TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO., will lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the valleys of Hanalei, Kalibikali and Kihiwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to  
W. F. ALLEN,  
Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank,  
April 5th, 1898. 1957-2m

## TIMELY TOPICS

May 19, 1898.

The summer is coming on and the rains are about finished; the hot, sultry and penetrating days just commenced.

The careful householder, if he be wise, will paint his house inside—and particularly outside, to insure its living to a good old age.

If you want to paint the entire house we have



HUBBUCK'S  
AND  
PIONEER  
WHITE LEAD,

with the best oil and all other concomitants. If you only want to paint your veranda, or do some touching up the cheapest way is to purchase some of our

Ideal

Ready

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Paint,

and you can do the touching up yourself.

We carry the ready mixed paints in almost every shade and in quantities to suit, from 1-gallon tins down to 1-pound tins.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

## GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 20 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

### WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

### OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

### EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands.

SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## Don't Waste Good Money

Fixing up your carriage. You if you buy a new We can sell you a vehicle just as can possibly be



old worn out can make money one from us. any kind of a cheap as they sold for here.

WE GUARANTEE TO GIVE YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.

A full line of

Fine Double or Single Harness, Saddles, Whips, Lamps and Lap Robes Always on Hand.

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CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

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IMPORTERS  
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Something of Interest to the Ladies.

Just received per "A. J. Fuller" the following articles in

### STONEWARE:

BUTTER JARS.  
WATER JARS.  
PRESERVE JARS.  
FRENCH POTS.  
COFFEE POTS.  
BEAN POTS.  
FLOWER POTS.  
FLOWER BASKETS.  
WATER KEGS.  
WATER JUGS.  
GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS.  
MIXING BOWLS.  
POULTRY FOUNTAINS.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Creosolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

# A BEAUTY BOWER

Independence Hall Beautiful for the Queen's Birthday Ball.

## HEATH FLAGS AND FESTOONS

British and Hawaiian Flags and Stars and Stripes—A Notable Company in Attendance.

The promise of a real function in the way of a ball in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria was more than fulfilled. The dancing party at Independence Park pavilion Tuesday night was a beautiful affair. It was attended by the leading people of the town and was excellently managed. Of course all the prominent members of the British community, headed by Mr. Kenny, were present. The American Minister was there and so was Mr. Schaefer, dean of the consular corps. Officers from the U. S. Gunboat Bennington were on the floor. The President and Mrs. Doie and Cabinet members and ladies were given places of honor.

Music for dancing was artistic and tuneful and the floor was smooth. Hall illumination was a feature. Electric lamps and acetylene gas jets were used and there was a flood of light. The committee on decorations is certainly to be complimented. The dressing of the hall was to the end of a harmonious color effect and the general scheme was decidedly clever and well worked out. First pendant were signal flags and banners. Then came festoons of greens. On the walls were palms and ferns. The stage end of the hall had a large portrait of Queen Victoria between flags with the British lion rampant on the Scotch color background and the stars and stripes of the United States. The handsome profile of the Queen was from the brush of Frank Davey. At the other end of the hall were the Brause and Hawaiian flags and the crown and the "V R" in red incandescents. There were British, Hawaiian and American flags on the walls. In the dining room three tables had been attractively dressed under the direction of Mr. Krouse and the wall ornaments were greens. The whole place was pretty. The dance program was a long one and the floor was always crowded. Special numbers were the Highland Fling and the Highland Schottische. The supper provided was praised by all. Dancing continued to quite a late hour and all enjoyed the party. Besides being a social triumph, the ball fund will have a residue that will make a neat addition to the funds of the British Benevolent Society.

This was the organization that made the celebration such a marked success: Chairman—W. J. Kenny, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Vice-Chairman—Hon. A. S. Cleg-horn.

Secretary—W. Horace Wright.

Finance—F. M. Swanzy, chairman; Wm. G. Irwin, W. W. Wright, John Phillips and A. S. Cleg-horn.

Reception—W. L. Stanley, chairman; Dr. H. V. Murray, T. M. Starkey, Rev. V. H. Kitcat and Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

Decorations—George L. Dall, chairman; J. Lucas, J. Lightfoot, F. Davey, F. Harrison and W. White.

Floor—J. S. Walker, chairman; A. St. M. Mackintosh, Sir Robert Herron, E. B. Thomas, A. Garvie and T. Black.

Refreshments—Robert Catton, chairman; W. H. Pain, Dr. J. Weddick, W. W. Wright, W. Lishman and W. C. Sproull.

## MANY CALLED.

Large Number of Guests Entertained by Commissioner Kenny.

At the British Commissioner's Tuesday, a reception was held for those who wished to call and of these there were a great many. The home in Palama was beautifully decorated, the flowers sent in by kind lady friends playing a most important part. A picture of Queen Victoria held a place of honor in the library of the Commissioner. The band, through the courtesy of Minister Cooper, furnished music under the trees. Judge W. L. Stanley and A. St. M. Mackintosh assisted Mr. Kenny in receiving the guests, who were most hospitably entertained. Among those present were the following:

Henry B. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the President; Attorney-General Smith, S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, United States Minister Sewall, Senor A. de B. Canavaro, Portuguese Charge d' Affaires; H. Shimamura, Japanese Minister; M. Louis Vossion, French Commissioner; U. S. Consul Haywood, F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy; H. M. von Holt, Consul for the Netherlands; H. Renjes, Consul for Spain; J. F. Mackfeld, Consul for Germany and Austria-Hungary; H. Roke, Consul for Belgium; F. M. Swanzy, Acting Vice-Consul for Great Britain; Goo Kim, Chinese Commercial Agent; Viggo Jacobsen, William Frederick Lucas Stanley, Alexander St. Martin Mackintosh, Captain H. Berger, Bert Wilson, Bruce Cartwright, Bishop of Honolulu, H. C. Stokkett, H. D. S. Stokkett, Henry C. Watt, W. Prestidge, Fred. Naylor, W. Marshall, Dr. George Herbert, J. F. Soper, Dr. W. T. Monarrat, C. M. V. Forster, J. A. Haxinger, Fred. Whitney, Prof. Walter Maxwell, Dr. John S. McGrew, Dr. John Weddick, R. W. Shingle, C. G. Ardner Johnson, Thomas Lindsay, Senator H.



VICTORIA, R.

P. Baldwin, J. H. Soper, Jas. P. Cooke, Prof. Wm. T. Brigham, J. S. Walker, E. B. Thomas, G. B. Greig of Tahiti, F. D. Walker and wife, Roland Wansley, W. Horace Wright, David Shanks, H. S. Herbert, W. G. Singlehurst, A. A. Hobson, Dr. Henry W. Howard, Wm. G. Oliver, G. P. Wilder, J. W. Yarnley, Rev. V. H. Kitcat, Sir Robert Herron, E. D. Tenney, C. G. Ballentyne, T. G. Ballentyne, T. M. Starkey, Edgar Halstead, W. R. Castle, Walter C. Weedon, Dr. N. B. Emerson, James R. Holt, J. M. Monsarrat, H. M. Mist, J. Lucas, J. M. Oat, T. May, W. H. Paine, W. W. Wright, Robert Catton, Thos. Black, B. F. Dillingham, G. E. Boardman, Judge W. Austin Whiting, G. C. Potter, Senator H. L. Holstein, Capt. W. Smith, Alex. Garvie, Paul Neumann, Y. Christley, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Senator F. S. Lyman, Frank Davey, Alex. Evans, Judge C. F. Hart, J. S. Emerson, Senator A. Hocking, George D. Gear, John W. Humphreys, Dr. F. Howard Humphries, W. H. Baird, J. Smith, David McCrea, A. McLean, Donald McIntyre, Dr. H. V. Murray, W. Lishman, L. E. Pinkham, W. C. Sproull, Fred. Harrison, W. N. Armstrong, O. St. John Gilbert, Dr. R. P. Myers, W. F. Allen, A. S. Humphreys, T. W. Rawlins and a large number of others.

There was a large and notable company for the luncheon given at 1 by

over the outlying rocks which lie along the coast in the vicinity.

The feeling in the gray sky, of sunlight back of the clouds about to break through but not flooding the scene, yet bathed in a gray light, is suggestive of clearing up. A part of this gray light has its reflex on the water, or at least a part of it, with handsome effect. The movement of the incoming, though broken waves, is well rendered and shows careful thought and a great deal of study of this very difficult subject. But the artist has been rewarded in his work by the result shown, for by close attention to detail in the rendering of the foam lines and swirls of frothy scum on the water in the immediate foreground he has secured an effect which is strikingly true to nature. "The Outposts" should command the attention of lovers of the fine arts in Honolulu.

A moonlight at Waiala is an attempt at another difficult subject, one in which but few artists succeed but in which Mr. Hitchcock is as successful as in his bright day scenes. This canvas should attract general atten-



W. J. KENNY, ESQ.

(Photo by Davey).

Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul General.

Mr. Kenny to the members of the committees of the day. A number of addresses were made. Mr. Kenny responded for the Queen and in the course of his remarks pleasantly alluded to "our cousins beyond the sea" and their present situation. The health of Mr. Kenny was proposed in a well turned speech by Judge Stanley. Others who made remarks appropriate to the occasion, wishing the Queen long life and happiness and not forgetting various nations were Messrs Swanzy, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Robt. Catton, Dan' Logan and H. Berger.

tion at the exhibition as it is full of merit. It is not a favorite with Mr. Hitchcock, who has devoted more study to "Outpost," but it will please the public. Besides these two the artist sends a capital daylight Volcano picture; a Bathing pool at Cocosnut Island; Sunrise on West Maui, and a few sepi drawings.

## Spreckelsville Mill.

Chief Engineer Smith and Chemist C. Sanborn of Spreckelsville Plantation were among the arrivals from Maui on the Claudine Sunday morning. They are here for the purpose of getting pointers preparatory to the erection of the new nine roller mill which is expected at Kahului on the next sailing vessel. Yesterday they paid a visit to the Oahu Plantation where they had a talk with the manager and received very valuable information. Today they will visit the Iron Works and other places for the same purpose. They will return to Maui on the Claudine this afternoon.

## HITCHCOCK'S WORK.

Artist's Exhibition Work Sent From Hawaii for Kilohana.

J. T. Stacker, in the Hilo Herald, says of some of the work of D. Howard Hitchcock that will be shown soon in the Kilohana Art League rooms: The most important piece, the artist has fittingly termed "The Outpost," a marine, showing the incoming tide at Cocosnut Island, dashing and foaming in swirling and broken waves

# DYNAMOS IN USE

Success With Electric Power for Pumping at Waianae.

## WATER GIVES INITIAL FORCE

Cheap, Certain and Plentiful is the Energy—The Plant—Other Sugar Estates Will Follow Example.

Judging from developments within the past few months, it would seem that electricity is destined to be the chief power on the various sugar estates throughout Hawaii.

One of the neatest improvements imaginable was recently installed at Waianae plantation, on this Island. Already its success has been demonstrated and it is also known that the plant, which cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000, will pay for itself in a little more than a year's time.

David Center, the popular manager of Waianae, is responsible for all this. While he was positive that the scheme was feasible, this was not the case with the owners of the plantation. However, they had the greatest confidence in Mr. Center, and allowed him every latitude in making the experiment.

Mr. Center, with a force of workmen, went high up in the Waianae mountains where they drove a tunnel for a distance of 450 feet. A large volume of water issued from this hole, which was carried in a flume for a distance of nineteen hundred feet, to the summit of a lofty hill. Here the water was turned into a large tank, at the bottom of which is connected a 12-inch pipe. This pipe leads down the steep incline of the hill to the power house. The water has drop of 750 feet, being driven through a nozzle, two and one-half inches in diameter.

At the present time a dynamo with a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse power is in operation. There is still space for a similar dynamo, which will give a total capacity of 300 horse power. The power is transmitted from the dynamo house, along wires, to the pumping plant, three miles distant. It requires but 75 horse power to operate the pump. Only three per cent of the power is lost in the transmission.

The pump was a steam one. In making the change the steam pistons and valves were removed. It was also necessary to change the fly wheel to a rope pulley which is attached to a counter shaft that is driven by the electric motor.

McCandless Brothers are now engaged in boring more wells on Waianae plantation. When they have accomplished this, Manager Center will put more land under cane cultivation. An electric plant was installed on Olowalu plantation last July. It has done effective service and up to date has not cost fifty cents for repairs. The plant has 100-horse power and is managed by two Japanese, one at the mill and one at the pump.

Proprietor August Dreier of Eleese plantation on Kauai, will introduce electricity on his place, not only for his pumps but for an electric railway as well. The cars for the railway are now being constructed.

Manager George Weight of Kahuku, has been greatly encouraged by the success of the Waianae plant. He will soon begin tunnelling the mountains back of Kahuku for power water.

Manager Theodore Hoffmann, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, put in the plants, both at Waianae and Olowalu.

Of the installation last week of a water wheel at Hilo, the Tribune says:

The new Pelton water wheel for the electric light works is now in place and running like clock work. It is an 18-foot wheel and is the second largest Pelton wheel in the world. This wheel will be used for the power of the ice plant. The lighting department will be hereafter run separately and the old wheel will be used for this. The pumping machinery is propelled by still another, making in all three water wheels of various sizes used at this plant.

## MANSLAUGHTER.

Keaka is Charged With Causing Death of His Mother.

The coroner's jury in the case of Kana (W) who died at Punahou Tuesday evening under suspicious circumstances, met before Deputy Marshal Chillingworth yesterday afternoon and returned the verdict "That said Kana came to her death on May 24th from heart disease, said death being caused by violence used upon deceased by Keaka, such violence causing unusual excitement, resulting in death." The jurors were as follows: John Kusana, George Cox, Joe Kalana, C. B. Maille, S. H. Uni and Albert Traak.

Immediately after the verdict was handed in Keaka was charged with manslaughter in the first degree.

Haillo was the main witness in the case. He saw Keaka strike the woman. She fell and was dragged by Keaka. Then came groanings and death. Haillo testified that Keaka was in the habit of striking the mother when angry.

Dr. Emerson gave testimony to the effect that Kana was a sufferer from heart disease.

Use only one heap-  
ing teaspoonful of  
*Schilling's Best Bak-*  
ing Powder to a  
quart of flour.

You must use two teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

# Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shapen for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,  
FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,  
PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,  
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,  
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

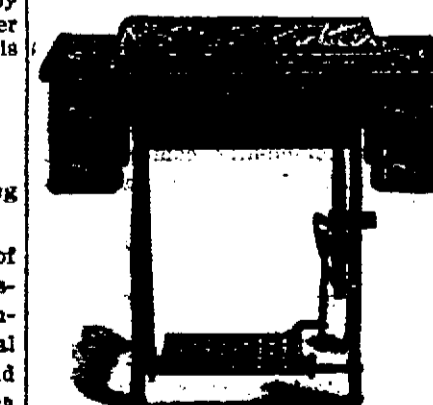
Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money!  
Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

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On the Instalment Plan.  
We are Sole Agents for  
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"  
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine  
Parts kept in stock or imported  
to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.'S  
Water-Driven Centrifugal

Which does away with two-thirds of the  
floor space, three-fourths of the oil, and  
the whole of the belting required for  
drying sugar with the ordinary machine.  
May be seen in motion on application to

212 Queen St. ROBERT CATTON.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1894.

The celebration Tuesday of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, was not only appropriate, but enthusiastic. The community became Englishmen in their loyalty to the unblemished reign of the British Queen. The Americans of the Northern States will ever be grateful to the woman who firmly refused to terminate British neutrality during the civil war, when Napoleon III earnestly urged the British Government to join France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

## CUBAN ALLIES.

Some of the political difficulties involved in Cuban intervention already appear. The insurgent government of Cuba seems to have resolved to be taken at once into President McKinley's counsels. The people of the United States acting by their President have entirely disregarded the political situation in Cuba, excepting as it was involved in relieving the starving and downtrodden Cubans and the expulsion of the Spaniards. The President evidently has no abiding faith in the political morality of the revolutionists. He refused to recognize the Cuban government, because he could not, and cannot trust it. Congress under the popular movement, has taken more "stock" in it than the President has. "Remember the Maine" is a grand cry, but it does not make the ignorant revolutionists any better than they are. They are still cruel and bigoted, and proud by inheritance, and will, sooner or later, refuse any gratitude to the Americans for the splendid success now lavishly given to them. No doubt General Lee has made President McKinley familiar with the class of people he is to deal with. The dispatches indicate trouble between Gen. Gomez and the Junta in New York. That party among the insurgents that gets the ear of the American Government will handle the American coin which will be used for political or warlike purposes.

The wisdom of the President in refusing to be placed under, or be bound by, the so-called Cuban government was evidently the result of a very careful examination of the situation.

It may safely be predicted, that the American Government will have, in the long run, more annoyance in dealing with the Cuban rebels than with Spanish feet.

There seems to be some reluctance in Washington to allow a very large gift of guns and ammunition to the rebels. These may be used by them in destroying the Spaniards, in the first place, and then in annoying the Americans, if they refuse to follow the dictates of the Cuban government.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitutional limitation, the session of the Legislature is close to its end, unless extended. The Senate finished with commendable speed its consideration of the appropriation bills, while it is the general impression that the House has dawdled a good deal. Just at present it has a violent attack of economical gripe, and in some instances has been nearly bent double with the cramps of stinginess. In many respects the Legislative body is a study. President Hooper should have taken the advanced students of Oahu College, in relays, and with regularity, to these Legislative sessions, in order to give them object lessons in the business of making laws. If they did not obtain much instruction in the theory and art of "how to do it," they would have obtained much experience and practice in the art of "how not to do it."

The community would do gross injustice if it did not recognize the value of the services of intelligent, industrious men in both Senate and House. Some of them have made decided sacrifices in accepting legislative office. Their contribution to the good of the country should be and must be recognized.

The faults of the legislative body are those usually found in bodies of this character, composed of men without party ties. At the beginning of the session, the members of both branches refused with some indignation any government leadership. Every member seems to have carefully read the political novel; "Go it alone, or every man his own boss." This was especially the case with the "rosebuds" of the House, many of whom felt very conscious of profusely exhaling sweet legislative odors of knowledge. The Ministers were insulted to some extent. Each member of the Cabinet

was treated as if he were the "nigger head" in the side show of the circus, and the members who had a high duty to perform shied missiles at him.

Quite too many of the members spent their time in posting notices all over the Legislative garden warning the Cabinet to "keep off the grass" or "no Ministerial dogs permitted to bathe in this pond."

The consequence is that the Ministers, instead of acting as leaders of the dominant party, as they do in other countries, have been in the position of kites without any tails to them.

If the members of the Legislature had chosen to study their relations to the people and government, they would quickly have discovered that they were illustrating the political blunders, and errors of the members of the modern French Republics Assembly, which refuses to trust the government, and vainly attempts crude, disorganized parliamentary government, in which every member is the hero of the political novel, we have quoted, "Go it alone, or every man his own boss."

If each branch of the Legislature would, out of its contingent fund, purchase for each member a copy of "France," recently written by J. E. C. Bodley, a writer of much power, there would appear before them, in rather a ghastly way, the strange, inconsistent, and at times ludicrous acts of the legislative body of a new and great Republic, conducted on the principle of no party lines, as it is here.

Indeed, in reviewing the doings of the Legislature, up to the present time, the ruling idea seems to have been, especially in the House, to regard the Executive departments as not above suspicion, and at any rate, not worthy of party leadership.

While the government generally announced its policy, in the opening of the session, it did not take the usual means, commonly adopted in all countries, of organizing a "machine" to carry through its policy. It is not enough to declare a policy. It is just as necessary to hitch up legislative teams that will pull it through.

The government did not do this, the members of the Legislature did not choose a leader out of their own body, nor has the American Union party tried to enforce several very valuable measures, contained in its platform, through want of a leader.

This general aspect of the Legislative body does not call for any severe criticism. It is an old story in political growth. It shows how a body of men almost unconsciously are doing here, just what other bodies of men have done elsewhere, under similar circumstances.

## THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The attacks made in the Legislature upon the Superintendent of Public Works is only another instance of the inability of men, who can manage their own affairs successfully, to grasp and wisely deal with matters outside of the lines of their own experience.

We are not defending all of Mr. Rowell's methods. Some of them may be open to criticism. It would be strange if they were not, in view of the fact that he is called upon to deal practically with more details than any man in the Republic. He is not allowed the assistance that he ought to have. He works more hours than any man in public office, excepting perhaps the Attorney-General. Moreover, the business of the department has increased three fold since he took it, and then he has had little or no increase of his working force.

The Superintendent in dealing with public matters, has had to deal with a hand to mouth policy on the part of community. The adoption and execution of large and intelligent plans has been prevented by the ignorance and neglect of previous Legislatures. When the community comes to its senses, it invariably demands a scapegoat.

We know that the expeditious and cheap method of dredging out harbor channels was the Superintendent's invention or discovery. We know that for many years, it was assumed that the cost of dredging out a ship channel in Pearl harbor was fixed at near a million of dollars. We know that this discovery of the Superintendent that the sand and coral on the bar could be rapidly pumped out, instead of being blasted out, reduced the estimate to a mere trifle. We know that Admirals Irwin and Walker fully appreciated it and commended it. We know that the present dredging machine, furnished by the San Francisco Dredging Co. was not especially adapted to the material found in our waters but was altered and changed and made successful by the Superintendent, so that it has become an efficient apparatus. We know, also, that the agent of that company, which does dredging all over the world, has adopted these improvements by the Superintendent, and is now using

them in government work at Port Royal, S. C.

This is only one of the many cases, where the Superintendent has overcome some serious engineering difficulties, and saved large sums of money to the Government. The discoverer of the means by which Pearl harbor may be cheaply dredged out is worthy of public recognition.

But the men who should know all of these facts, and act intelligently upon them, find neither time nor opportunity to become familiar with them, and therefore pass hasty, immature judgments upon them. To pass thoughtful, intelligent judgment upon them requires time and study.

If the Superintendent was condemned after a just and careful review of his methods, no one should complain. To condemn him with a "horse-shed" opinion is unjust. The Superintendent is a very poor politician, we admit. A "good" civil engineer in public life should be a "good" political engineer. Nearly all of the American communities employ the combination talent of engineering and politics in one man. It costs heavily of course, and the community is most unmercifully robbed; but this method often provides places for many worthy men, who have been kicked out of other places for incompetency and drunkenness.

The greatest scandals in municipal and state governments are found in the departments of public works. Much of the engineering work is underground or concealed. Frauds cannot be traced out.

So far, we have been singularly successful in the management of our own department of Public Works. Perhaps the Legislature and the public are getting a little tired of the monotony of honesty in this Department. Let them be patient. The coming political changes, whatever they are, will soon enough fill this Department with scandals, and repeat the history of extravagance, ignorance, and robbery that exists in nearly every municipality and state.

As the Superintendent invariably refuses to make any defense of himself, we merely suggest that something may be said in his behalf.

The many friends of Admiral Walker will be delighted to read the following notice regarding his daughter's rapid promotion to one of the most important educational positions in the United States:

**BYRN MAWR, Penn., April 9.**—Miss Susan Grimes Walker, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, has just been appointed head of Fliske Hall, the new hall of residence for the women of Barnard College, to be opened in October, on Riverside Heights, New York City.

Miss Walker is the daughter of Admiral Walker. She was a member of the class of '93, and when at Bryn Mawr was President of the Self-Government Association. Her special work was in the departments of history and political science.

"After taking her A. B. she was Secretary to the Dean of Bryn Mawr and graduate student in sociology, 1893-4. In the following year, 1894-5, she filled the office of Secretary to the President, being enrolled also as a graduate student in history. In 1895-6 she was teacher of science in the McDonald-Bellis School, Washington, D. C. For several years Miss Walker has been active in the College Settlements Association, of which she is one of the chief officers."

Regarding thorough preparation for war, a story is told of Moltke in 1870, which is suggestive. "When the war against France was declared, a staff officer brought him the news, and woke him up to receive it at two in the morning. He simply said, 'The first portfolio in the second drawer of my table,' and then promptly turned over and went to sleep again. This portfolio contained all the instructions that were necessary for what is called in military technology the 'dislocation' of the army, so ready was everything in every department. The movement of every regiment and division and corps was provided for. The route of every commander was marked out. By the time Moltke had risen and dressed, the mighty host was marching, with the precision of the most deadly science, to that astonishing series of victories which in two months had laid France at Bismarck's feet. The army, too, was ready from cap to shoes. This is what military men in our day call 'preparation for war.' It took years to make."

The dispatches indicate that the Spaniards have chosen to cross the Atlantic, and fight the Americans near their own base. If this was their plan, the battle has probably been fought by this time. If fought it was not a Cavite affair. The more serious American journals admit the superiority of the Spanish cruisers, over the American cruisers in speed, but hardly an equality in battleships. It is said by

the European naval critics that the Spanish fleet has been imperfectly trained in squadron practice. If it is true, the battle will turn on this important point of fleet evolution. During the naval fight between the Chinese and Japanese on the Yalu, the volumes of smoke from the rapid firing so enveloped the ships that systematic evolutions were made more by instinct and habit than by signals. At times, it was impossible to read signals. In such critical moments training and practice tell.

There are very favorable indications for the passage of the joint resolution in favor of the annexation of these islands, in the House of Representatives. What action the Senate will take, when it reaches that body, is of course uncertain, owing to the delays which will obstruct its passage. If the American Executive directs the transports to call here, next week, it puts Congress in the attitude of accepting all of the advantages of annexation, without legally recognizing them. We have been and now are perfectly willing to abandon neutrality in favor of the United States, but, after the advantages which accrue to the United States from our course, it would seem as if annexation should be made by them, in their own interest.

A correspondent suggests, that we may not be correct in giving to Prof. E. S. Northrup the credit of originating "Arbor Day." He tells us that J. Sterling Morton is generally believed to be the author of it. Our authority for the statement we made, is the N. Y. Evangelist. The State Board of Education of Nebraska, in 1874, recommended a legal sanction of this day, and after it was adopted by the State Legislature, other States followed the example. Mr. Morton is to be credited with obtaining the legislation in Nebraska. We presume that Prof. Northrup obtained credit for suggesting the day, in New England, before legislation was made in Nebraska.

The correspondence regarding the Carter Memorial is to be regretted. It indicates the existence of some bitter feeling towards the Legislature. Whether or not this feeling is justified by its conduct need not now be discussed. Men with high sentiments can, if they choose to, gradually remove all misunderstandings. In some cases, we stand in the presence of the hard, soft and measured words only are appropriate. Any appearance of anger only bring sorrow to hearts that are yet in the shadows of the Valley.

## ANNEXATION SEEMS CERTAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Hawaiian annexation took a stride, and a long one, today when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported favorably Newlands' resolution declaring the Sandwich Islands a part of the sovereign territory of the United States. The next step is the passage of the resolution by the House. In the opinion of the leaders, this will be done before another week passes, and then will come the supreme struggle of the entire campaign, the endeavor to put the resolution through the Senate.

The Cabinet today discussed Hawaii at length and arrived at the conclusion that the House would pass the resolution speedily but that the Senate would hold it up for some time. The Administration will do everything possible to have the Senate act promptly, and for a good reason, too. The minority report on the Hawaiian annexation question, signed by Messrs. Dinsmore, Clark, Williams and Howard of the committee, sets out eight reasons against annexation and offers a substitute resolution practically establishing a protectorate over the Islands.

## Great Violinist Gone.

Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, fell dead on the stage of the Orpheum theater at San Francisco. He was quite well known here. Remenyi was personally a charming man. By some of the critics it was alleged that he was not a really great violinist. Nevertheless he had a firm hold upon the affections of the music loving people of many countries and became wealthy through his tours as a soloist. Remenyi loved to tell of the time he was shipwrecked in the South Sea and reported dead. To the writer Remenyi once gave an extended account of his collection of curios gathered in many lands.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## TENDER WAS MADE

Lands as Base Offered to the United States.

MR. HATCH TO MR. MCKINLEY

Minister Cooper Makes Statement. Good Impression Made—House Still Stabbing at Salaries.

## SENATE.

Eighty-sixth Day, May 26.

The Senate bill regulating the opening of streets on private lands in Honolulu came up on third reading and passed.

The Senate bill ratifying the sale of two lots of land in North Kona under the Homestead Act of 1884 passed third reading.

The bill levying a duty of 25 cents a pound on chicory, raw or otherwise, and upon caramel cereal or other substitutes of coffee, the product of any foreign country and imported into the Republic was reported back from the Printing Committee, read by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Owing to the absence of Senator Brown the opium bill was deferred to Monday.

At 10:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned. Just after adjournment and while all the members were present Minister Cooper entered and announced that advice had been received from Minister Hatch noting that he had transmitted to President McKinley the offer made by this Government to the United States, prior to the victory of Admiral Dewey, of the use of the Islands as a base of supplies, if necessary by the formation of an alliance between the two countries. No answer had been received from the United States Government. The offer has made a very favorable impression in the United States.

## HOUSE.

Eighty-sixth Day, May 26.

Minister Cooper announced signed by President Dole House bill 50, "An Act creating an Auditor-General's Department and to further regulate the receipt, custody and disbursement of public moneys, and provide for the supervision of public accountants and audit of public accounts, etc."

Rep. Isenberg introduced the following resolution which was referred to a special committee: "Be it resolved that an item of \$1500 be inserted in the appropriation bill, current accounts for the 'promotion of tourist travel.' This is in furtherance of E. C. Macfarlane's advertising plan."

The appropriation bill was again taken up. The salary of the Deputy Collector-General was reduced from \$225 to \$175. The Collector-General's salary passed at \$6000.

Rep. McCandless wanted the item of \$8000 for custom guards, all ports, stricken out. The Customs Bureau had already asked for half the earth, where was the use of giving them the whole of it. This proved a most unpopular motion with the House. Reps. McCandless and Kahaulio were the only ones who voted it.

Rep. Gear introduced the subject of a steam launch for the Customs Bureau. An engineer must be had to run the launch. He would recommend the insertion of a new item of \$3000 for an engineer. The consideration of this was deferred until the launch item should be brought up.

Rep. Gear moved for the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$4800 for a food inspector. It was necessary to have a good man and therefore he should have a good salary. Rep. McCandless moved the item be made \$3700 for 18 months. Carried.

At 12 noon the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m. In the afternoon the Vice-Speaker waited until nearly 2 o'clock. The members who were present became uneasy as it did not look as if a quorum would arrive. The Vice-Speaker announced that the tardy members should be taught a lesson and declared the House adjourned.

## THE PAY OF TRAINED NURSES.

The average sum paid to pupil nurses is ten dollars a month for the first year, and fourteen dollars a month during the second year, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovel in "The Life of a Trained Nurse," in the May Ladies' Home Journal. The remuneration varies in different institutions. In a few training schools the nurses are paid nothing. After graduation head nurses in hospital wards receive from twenty to thirty dollars per month; superintendents from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year. District nurses, who are employed by various churches, societies, and sometimes by private benevolence, to work

among the sick poor, receive about the same salary as a head nurse in a hospital, exclusive of board.

Private nurses receive from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a week. They have to pay the rent of a room to use as a headquarters, and their earnings are more or less precarious. It is rare for a nurse to be employed all the time, and her work is so arduous that it would be impossible for her to stand the strain of continuous work.

## A 3 IN 5 CHANCE

Mr. Cunningham's Horse Need Not Remain Idle.

Can Be Accommodated at Owner's Terms—Col. Cornwell Has a few Words to Say—Money Talks.

**MR. EDITOR:**—The letter of Mr. W. M. Cunningham, published yesterday in one of your evening contemporaries, is full of "misstatements." Mr. Cunningham lays a great deal of stress on "passing around the hat" and raising the sum of \$600 for the improvement of the track. While the Jockey club did not advance one cent toward this enterprise, he must remember that the members of the Jockey club subscribed for the bulk of "that \$600." Mr. Cunningham should also remember that the Jockey club is arranging the program of events for the Kamehameha Day races. When it decided to make the harness events best two in three heats instead of three to five, the club did not consider the wishes of any horseman in the premises, but very properly complied with the wishes of the public, whose money received at the gate, defrays the expenses of the meet. There is no getting around the fact that the patrons of the track are almost unanimously in favor of the two in three rule, which has been adopted at all the large race meets in the States.

The Jockey club is offering the prizes for the entertainment of the public, and I do think that we, the horsemen, should criticize its course.

However, Mr. Cunningham has been at the great expense of bringing a horse to Hawaii, which until recently fairly outclassed any horse on the Islands. Now Loupe and W. Wood, recent importations, are in the class of Mr. Cunningham's Our Boy.

According to his own statement, Mr. Cunningham believes that his horse has not the speed to compete with these horses, but believes that he might have a show under the best three in five heats system.

Even the believers in Our Boy will admit that this animal is in better condition for the coming events, for the reason that he has been in the country longer and has been in training for a longer period.

I regret that Our Boy is to be withdrawn from the races, but in order that Mr. Cunningham may satisfy himself as to what his animal is made of, I wish to inform him that I am ready and willing to match W. Wood against Our Boy for \$500 or more at any time after June 11 and up to July 1.

Mr. Cunningham, of all people, should be last to speak of the participation of Creole in a free-to-all class as "ridiculous." He has evidently forgotten the recent special meet when that plucky animal took a heat from his own horse. However, it is pretty generally known that Mr. Cunningham allowed Creole to win the heat to the great surprise of the public. It is to prevent a repetition of this kind of business that the Jockey club has instituted a change in harness races.

W. H. COOPER, WELL.

Honolulu, May 26.

## SCROFULA

It is Foul Blood's Advertisement

But it is Soon Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Yes, Scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn and will not unendurable.

Outward applications do not cure, they only drive the difficulty to new quarters. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is but one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood.

There is one remedy that can effect this, and it is the only one that, so far as we know, has almost invariably succeeded—even where the system has been poisoned by long years of taint, and the ravages are repaired are tremendous. That remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"My daughter was afflicted with impure blood. There were running sores all over her body and they caused her much suffering. We tried medicines that were recommended as blood purifiers, but could not see that they did any good. A friend told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began giving the girl this medicine. The result was that she was perfectly cured after taking a few bottles. She has had no symptoms of scrofula since that time." MARTHA M. SMITH, South Middleboro, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Insist upon Hood's, take no substitute.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.





## REV. W. M. KINCAID

## Central Union Calls Minneapolis Clergyman.

Known to a Number of People Here—Is Strongly Recommended.

Rev. William M. Kincaid, D. D., of Minneapolis, will be chosen pastor of Central Union Church, to succeed Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie, who will retire in the latter part of July.

At present Rev. Dr. Kincaid is the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. He will be expected to reach Honolulu sometime in August that he may be ready to take up his new work early in September. During August, the Central Union pulpit will be temporarily filled, possibly by some California pastor.

Chief Justice Judd presided over last night's business meeting of Central Union Church members. W. W. Hall officiated as secretary. Chairman W. F. Frear reported for the Pastoral Committee, consisting also of Professor W. D. Alexander and W. A. Bowen.

Justice Frear stated that the committee, after the most careful investigation, had decided to recommend to Rev. Dr. Kincaid. He had been highly recommended by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, of Maui, Dr. McLane, of Oakland, and President Northrup, of the University of Minnesota. The first three named gentlemen were formerly pastors of Central Union. Mr. Frear added that Rev. Dr. Kincaid was pastor of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco for a period of eight years. When he took charge the church had a total membership of 200 and a debt of \$40,000 hanging over it. When he left the membership roll had increased to 600 and the debt had been liquidated.

About eight years ago Rev. Dr. Kincaid changed his faith in baptism and took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. The membership has increased three-fold since his ministrations and the church has built a handsome stone edifice.

Professor Alexander said that Rev. Dr. Kincaid had always been popular with the young people. He was very successful in the Secretary's office of the Y. M. C. A. in Oakland some years ago. J. B. Atherton believed that the church would make no mistake in calling Rev. Dr. Kincaid. "His hold on the young people and the young men in college makes me feel that he would be a grand man for us here."

Captain Bray, of the missionary packet Morning Star, is personally acquainted with the new pastor. He spoke very highly of his work. Miss Charlotte Hall, daughter of W. W. Hall attended Rev. Dr. Kincaid's church in Minneapolis for two years.

Rev. Dr. Kincaid is an earnest and deliberate pulpit talker. He is a thinker and a ready speaker, never requiring notes.

Mrs. Kincaid is an active church worker. She occupied the pulpit in Minneapolis on one occasion when her husband was ill. The Kincaids have three children, a son, fourteen years of age, a daughter of twelve and a baby boy of three.

Last evening's meeting voted unanimously for Rev. Dr. Kincaid. The rules governing Central Union require that two-thirds of the members must cast their ballots for a nominee for pastor before the candidate can be called. Over seventy members voted in the affirmative last evening. Circulars and ballots will be sent out today to those members who were absent.

## FROM L. M. JOHNSON.

Former N. G. H. Non-Com Writes From Manila.

L. M. Johnson and wife, who may be said to be "of this city," are in Manila. It is safe to say that Mr. Johnson, formerly sergeant-major of the First Regiment, N. G. H., a man proficient in the use of artillery and a good American, took an intense interest in the battle which has made George Dewey an historical figure. The wife of Mr. Johnson was Miss Oleson of Honolulu. The couple were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Greene here about three years ago. Mr. Greene received a letter from Johnson by the S. S. China, the letter having been brought to Hong Kong by the American minister. The date of the note was Manila, April 19. A daughter had been born to Mrs. Johnson on the 10th inst.

In this matter the words of Johnson may be accepted as expert testimony. He has seen service, having been through a sharp war as an officer of the navy of one of the South American Republics. Johnson said that on the 19th the captain general of the Philippines expected the American fleet "at any hour" from Hong Kong. It was then believed that war had been declared and every possible preparation for the defense of Manila and for the reception of the warships of the United States had been made.

According to Johnson the rebels of the Philippines were extremely anxious to have the Americans appear. The insurgent party is strong and has

been established for more than a century. The revolutionists were greatly elated. They declared that "the day of reckoning with Spain" had come.

It may be assumed as certain, from the comments in Johnson's letter that the Spaniards thought they would have an easy victory over the Yankee squadron and that the soldiers and sailors of the crown believed implicitly that the braggadocio proclamation of the captain general would be carried out to the letter.

The intention of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson was to leave Manila for Paris so soon as Mrs. Johnson was able to travel.

## Consul's Opinion.

In replying to the notification of the liquor tabu vote of the executive committee of the Big 100, Consul-General Haywood says: "I feel confident that the commanding officers of the troops would doubt the propriety of allowing them on shore if they thought liquor would be freely given to them. As we all desire that the troops be given shore liberty, I consider it wise on the part of your committee to eliminate every feature of the entertainment which would, in the slightest degree, tend to defeat that privilege."

## Bad Storm.

The Moana brought reports of very rough weather at Sydney and along the Coast. There had been, up to time of leaving, 6 wrecks and 13 other casualties amongst shipping. The weather had not moderated when the Moana left. Many lives were lost.

## A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880, my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still she did not get her strength up; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and her food gave her strength. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family all anything a few doses puts us right—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, must end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic"; there is no such thing. It (the Syrup) cures the disease, drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes, Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic.

## PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as a grateful, healthy and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

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Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

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Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## The Shortest Route and Fastest Time

To health and strength will be found and made if you invest in a WHITELY EXERCISER. In order to keep up a healthy circulation it is not necessary to strain the muscles as is done in heavy gymnastics. The exercises necessary for harmonious development of the muscular system also call into action and develop the internal organs and other structures; hence the rapid and permanent cure of digestive troubles. The WHITELY EXERCISER will produce health and strength; it is simple, inexpensive and the only practical form of athletics for busy people.

WHITELY EXERCISERS for Men, Women or Children, just received by—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,  
—AT—

King Bros' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL ST.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

## MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

## EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

## CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

## WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

## MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

## MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Croupy Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit customers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles at 25c., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LANCET AND MEDICAL OPINION: DRUG COMP. LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,860,000  
Total reichsmarks - 107,860,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 85,000,000  
Total reichsmarks - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0  
Subscribed Paid up Capital-£750,000 687,500 0 0  
2-Fire Funds-2,600,820 13 0  
3-Life and Annuity Funds-9,000,192 2 8  
£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch-1,577,028 17 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches-1,404,807 9 11  
£3,981,736 7 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CASTLE &amp; COKE IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Edno Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1886.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS-£3,975,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL-£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

## Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

